

PATENT APPLICATION

Attorney Docket No. A00250US (N1653/35)

TITLE OF THE INVENTION

"Refrigerant Copper Line Protector"

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CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

Not applicable

STATEMENT REGARDING FEDERALLY SPONSORED RESEARCH OR
10 DEVELOPMENT

Not applicable

REFERENCE TO A "MICROFICHE APPENDIX"

Not applicable

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

15 1. Field of the Invention

The apparatus of the present invention relates to refrigeration lines. More particularly, the present invention relates to a system for protecting a substantially flexible refrigeration line during construction of a building, so that if a crimp occurs in the line, the crimped area can be removed and the line can be safely spliced exterior to the building.

2. General Background of the Invention

It is very common in the construction of buildings, particularly where buildings are constructed with an outer wall or brick or like material, that the refrigeration which may be placed within the building includes a flexible line that would extend to the exterior of the building which may then connect to one or a series of compressor systems for providing the necessary flow of refrigerant into the building to the inside evaporator coil. Since the flexible line is usually a large copper or other type of material line which is then insulated, the line must exit the building normally through an opening in the wall of the building so that the line can go through the opening and

can go out into the exterior part interconnecting the compressor system. Since this must be done during construction, there is a possibility that at the point that the soft flexible copper line extends from the wall of the
5 building, it is susceptible to being damaged or crimped by inadvertent dropping of things on the line or contact with the line with construction materials. When such a crimping occurs, it may occur at the very point that the line exits the building wall. If this is the case, it is very
10 difficult to reshape the line; so therefore, normally the line must be cut at some point prior to the crimp and the remainder of the line spliced to replace the portion that has been cut from the line. If one could imagine that if
15 the crimp occurs right at the edge of the outer face of the wall, then there is very or no line that can be cut since the line is interior to the building and presents quite a problem. Also, there is a danger of high heat present when soldering repair is performed. Therefore, there is a need in the art that this problem be addressed which will be
20 done by the present invention.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The method and apparatus of the present invention solves the problems in the art in a simple and straight forward manner. What is provided is a protector system for
25 a soft flexible refrigeration line as it exits an exterior wall of a building. The system comprises an elongated inflexible tube, made of PVC or the like material, which extends through an opening in the wall of the building, with a portion of tube extending into the gap between the
30 interior and the exterior wall, and a portion of the tubing extending outside of the wall. The refrigeration line would run through the tube, and extend from the outer most end of the tubing projecting out from the wall. There would further be provided a cut or etched line around the

exterior portion of the tube, so that should the soft flexible refrigerant line which extends from the outer end of the tube be crimped at that point, the part of the exterior tube extending from the cut or etched line could
5 be then snapped or cut off, which would expose a portion of the flexible refrigerant line that is not crimped. The flexible line could then be cut at that point, and the splice be made easily while the line is still exterior to the building.

10 Therefore, it is a principal object of the present invention to provide a system for allowing the restoration and splicing of a soft refrigerant line in the event crimping occurs in the line exterior to the outer wall of the building;

15 It is a further object of the present invention to provide a system which protects a refrigerant line extending from exterior to a building and allows for easy splicing of the line should a crimp occur in the line;

20 It is a further object of the present invention to provide a method of protecting a soft refrigerant line extending from the exterior of a building so that should a crimp occur in the line, the steps can be taken to cut the line and splice new line onto the refrigerant line so that it can be used.

25 BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

For a further understanding of the nature, objects, and advantages of the present invention, reference should be had to the following detailed description, read in conjunction with the following drawings, wherein like
30 reference numerals denote like elements and wherein:

Figure 1 illustrates an overall perspective view of the preferred embodiment of the present invention;

Figure 2 illustrates a partial view of the overall system of the present invention; and

35 Figures 3-5 illustrate steps in the utilization of the

protective system of the present invention as illustrated.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Figures 1-5 illustrate the preferred embodiment of the apparatus of the present invention by the numeral 10. As 5 illustrated in full view in Figure 1, there is illustrated the protective system 10 which includes an elongated inflexible tube portion 12 having a continuous side wall 14, an outer end 16 and an inner end 18. The inner end 18 of tube 12, interior to a wall 28 would include an upper 10 curved portion 19, so that in the event the copper refrigeration line 22 would be pulled up in the direction of arrow 25, it would follow a long radius 90 degree bend. The tube 12 would have a large opening 20 there through for accommodating the refrigeration line 22 of the type as 15 illustrated in Figure 1. As stated earlier, the refrigeration line 22 would be of the type that would be constructed of a soft flexible material, such as copper 24, and would extend from an interior space 26 of the exterior building wall 28 and would be directed to the exterior 30 of the building to a point which is shown at the end 32 of 20 line 22.

As seen in partial view in Figure 2, the system 10 may be mounted next to a stud 34 which would be positioned upright on the interior surface 29 of wall 28 as is very 25 commonly done in building construction. The tube 12 may be mounted adjacent stud 34 so as to give it some support as it is positioned within an opening 36 in wall 28. As seen further in Figure 1, there is provided an interior portion 30 38 of tube 12 which could be defined as that portion which extends from the interior surface 29 of wall 28 to the inner end 18 as illustrated in Figure 1. As seen, there is a cut out 40 which has been cut away from a large portion 35 of the interior portion of 38 of tube 12 so as to accommodate the line 22 as it makes its bend 42 interior to wall 28 and is projected upward in the direction of arrow

23 to the upper portion of the building where it may be continued to be utilized in the refrigeration system. This cutout is necessary since the gap 26 between the exterior wall 28 and an interior wall, such as sheet rock or the
5 like, is normally the width of the stud 34. It is important that the line 22 be turned up as seen in Figure 2 so that it could run up along side of stud 34 and be held in place against stud 34 during use.

As seen also in Figure 1, there is illustrated a
10 continuous circular line 46 which is defined as an etched or cut line into the wall 14 of outer tube 12, which would define a portion 13 of tube 12 that will be discussed further. This line is a very important part of the system, and will be discussed when reference is made to Figures 3-
15 5.

Turning now to Figures 3-5, in Figure 3 it is seen that again there is the exterior wall 28, which supports a series of studs 34. There is illustrated the refrigeration line 22 descending downward into the cutout portion 40 of tube 12 of the protective system 10, and extending through the entire opening 20 of the tube 12 and extending outward in the direction of arrow 50. As seen, the outer tube 12 is mounted within the opening 36 in wall 28. In Figure 3, it should be noted that the copper line 22 within tube 12 is
25 functional and has no damage.

Turning now to Figure 4, Figure 4 represents the same view of the system as seen in Figure 3 but for the fact that the copper line 22 has exited the end 16 of the tube 12 and has been knocked or hit in some manner so as to
30 cause a crimping point 52 in the wall of the tube 22. Such a crimp in such a flexible tube such as copper or the like is very difficult, if not impossible, to reformulate into a circular tube. Therefore, it is widely known in the art that in order to address such a crimp, one is forced to cut
35 the line 22 at a point rear of the crimp 52 and reestablish

a splice in the line 22. This is done in the following fashion. Again, reference is made to the etched line 46 formed in the wall 14 of tube 12. This cut or etching in the wall is important since it allows one to make a deeper
5 cut along line 46, and in fact cut the entire portion 54 extending from the cut 46 to the end 16 of tube 12. When this portion 54 is cut from the tube it exposes a length of line 22 interior of the crimp 52. When the portion 54 has been completely severed from tube 12, it is removed by
10 simply sliding off of the crimped portion of line 22. As seen in Figure 5, this portion 54 has been discarded, and therefore would leave a length of tube 22 exposed, whereby a second portion 22A of the tube could then be engaged within a common collar or repair coupling 60 with the
15 coupling 60 soldered or the like on its ends 62, 64 to the two lengths of tubes 22, 22A so that one would then have a continuous length of line 22 extending from the outer portion of the building. It is foreseen that the remaining portion of outer tube 12 would remain in place within wall
20 28 during use of the refrigerant line after the building has been completed.

The foregoing embodiments are presented by way of example only; the scope of the present invention is to be limited only by the following claims.